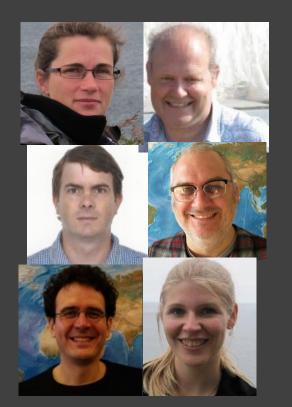


Signatures of the multiple scales of motion in shaping marine phytoplankton biogeography

Stephanie Dutkiewicz

Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Stephanie Dutkiewicz Chris Hill

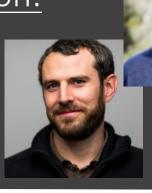
Chris Hill
Gael Forget
Mick Follows
Oliver Jahn
Maike Sonnewald
(now at GFDL, Princeton)

NASA Jet Propulsion Lab:
Dimitris Menemenlis
Dustin Carroll (now at Moss Landing)





University of Washington:
Ginger Armbrust
François Ribalet







PROJECT GOALS

- Describing and understanding dynamic phytoplankton community biogeography from few kms to basin scales
- The observable signatures of these multiscale biogeographical patterns in satellite and in-situ data: how to monitor now and in future













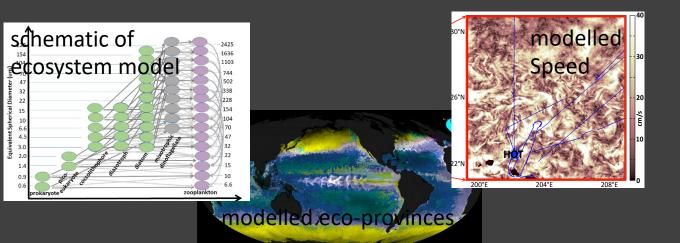










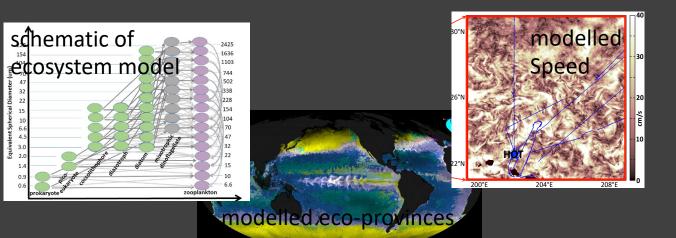


MODELS

- Data constrained ocean circulation models
- Complex marine ecosystem model





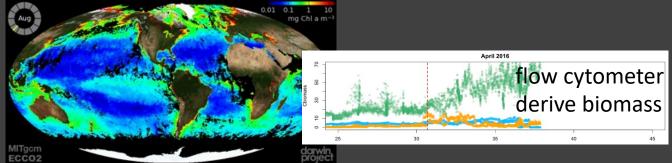


MODELS

- Data constrained ocean circulation models
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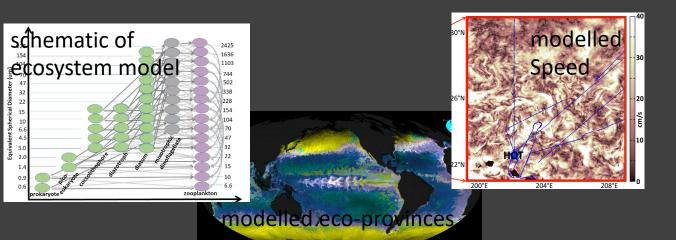
OBSEVATIONS

- Satellite data
- High resolution in situ data







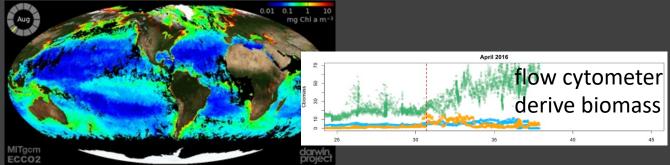


MODELS

- Data constrained ocean circulation models
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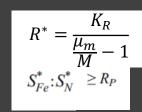
- Satellite data
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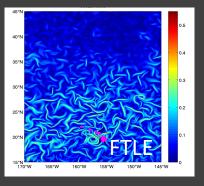




Tools to explore these:

- Machine learning
- Lagrangian tracking
- Ecological Theory









Publications:

- Wilson, et al (2019) Kīlauea lava fuels phytoplankton bloom in the North Pacific Ocean. Science.
- Ribalet et al (2019) SeaFlow data 1.0: high-resolution abundance, size and biomass of small phytoplankton in the North Pacific. Scientific Data
- Kuhn et al Phytoplankton community temporal and spatial scales of decorrelation. Journal of Geophysical Research
- Dutkiewicz et al (2020). Dimensions of phytoplankton diversity. *Biogeosciences*
- Sonnewald et al (2020) Elucidating Ecological Complexity: Unsupervised Learning determines global marine eco-provinces. Science Advances
- Carroll et al (2020). The ECCO-Darwin Data-assimilative Global Ocean Biogeochemistry Model: Estimates of Seasonal to Multi-decadal Surface Ocean pCO2 and Air-sea CO2 Flux. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*
- Henderikx Freitas (2020). Diel variability of bulk optical properties associated with the growth and division of small phytoplankton in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre. *Applied Optics*
- IOCCG (2020) Synergy between Ocean Colour and Biogeochemical/Ecosystem Models. (ed. Dutkiewicz, S.) Dartmouth, NS, Canada, International Ocean-Colour Coordinating Group (IOCCG), 184pp.
- Dutkiewicz et al (2021). Exploring biogeochemical and ecological redundancy in phytoplankton communities. Global Change Biology.
- Juranek et al (2021). The importance of the "middle class" to oceanic net community production. Global Biogeochemical Cycles.
- Follett et al (2021). Moving Ecological and Biogeochemical Transitions Across the North Pacific. Limnology and Oceanography
- Tréguer et al (2021). Reviews and syntheses: The biogeochemical cycle of silicon in the modern ocean. *Biogeosciences*
- Henson et al (2021). Future phytoplankton diversity in a changing climate. *Nature Communications*.
- Hyun et al (2021). Modeling Cell Populations Measured By Flow Cytometry With Covariates Using Sparse Mixture of Regressions. *Annals of Applied Statistics*.
- Cael, B.B (in press). Abrupt shifts in 21st century plankton communities. *Science Advances*.
- Anderson et al (in press). Marine phytoplankton functional types exhibit diverse responses to thermal change. Nature Communications.
- Follett et al (in revision). Collapse of *Prochlorococcus* population in the transition between subtropical and subpolar gyres. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*
- Magnolte et al (in review) . Plankton community response to fronts: Winners and losers. Journal of Plankton Research.





HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS

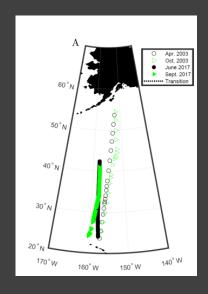
- 1) Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution
- 2) Understanding role of sub-mesoscale in structuring plankton communities





Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution

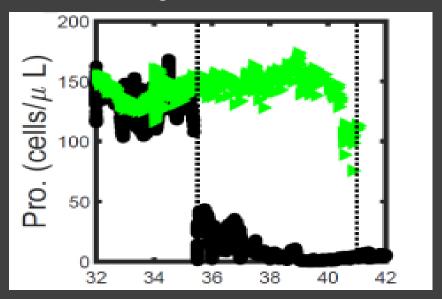




Prochlorococcus is smallest, most abundant phytoplankton

Known to not be found at high latitudes

SeaFlow high resolution data



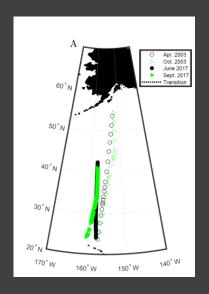
Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz,** F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows.** Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)





Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution

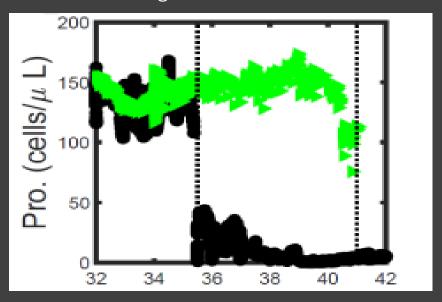




Explore with:

- Ecological theory
- Numerical model
- Observations

SeaFlow high resolution data



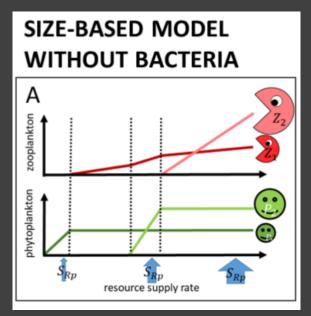


Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz**, F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows**. Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)





Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution: Theory



$$P_j^* = \frac{m_z}{\gamma g_j}$$

Previous ecological theory* does not predict this "collapse"

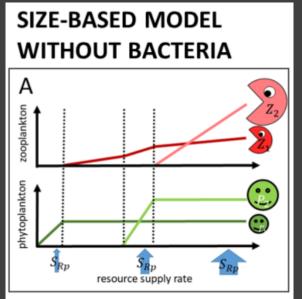
*Armstrong 1999, Poulin and Franks, 2014, Ward et al, 2014

Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz,** F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows.** Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)





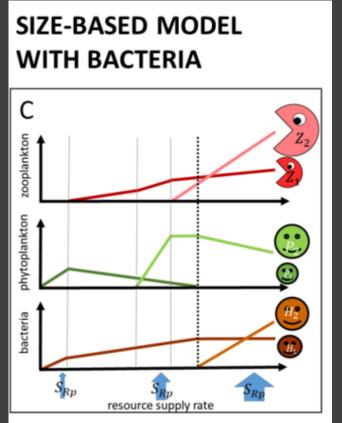
Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution: Theory



$$P_j^* = \frac{m_z}{\gamma g_j}$$

Previous ecological theory does not predict this "collapse"

But including shared predation with a similar sized heterotrophic bacteria does



$$P_j^* = \frac{m_z}{\gamma g_j} - H_j^*$$

Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz,** F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows.** Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)

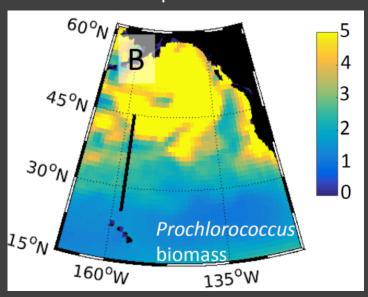




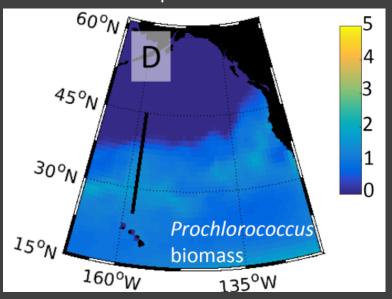
Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution: Model



Simulation without explicit heterotrophic bacteria



Simulation with explicit heterotrophic bacteria



Explore using the MIT "Darwin" Ecosystem model

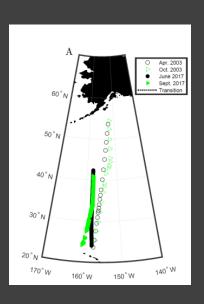
Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz,** F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows.** Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)

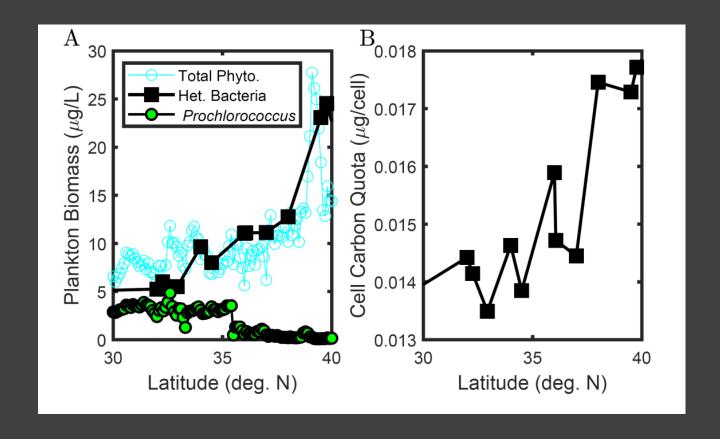




Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution: Observations







Follett, C.L., S. **Dutkiewicz,** F, **Ribalet**, E. Zakem, D. Caron, V. **Armbrust**, and M.J. **Follows.** Trophic Interactions with Heterotrophic Bacteria Limit the Range of *Prochlorococcus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (minor revisions)



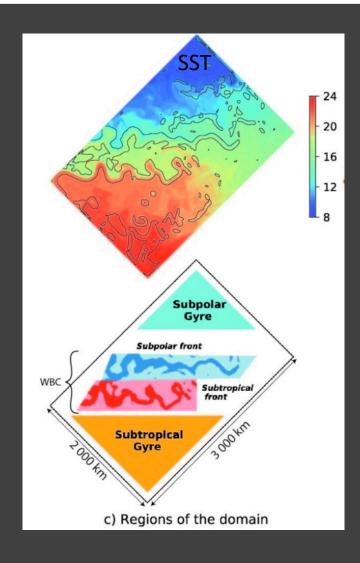


HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS

- 1) Understanding basin scale patterns of *Prochlorococcus* distribution
- 2) Understanding role of sub-mesoscale in structuring plankton communities





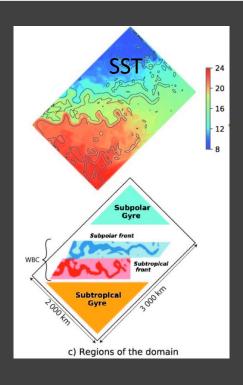


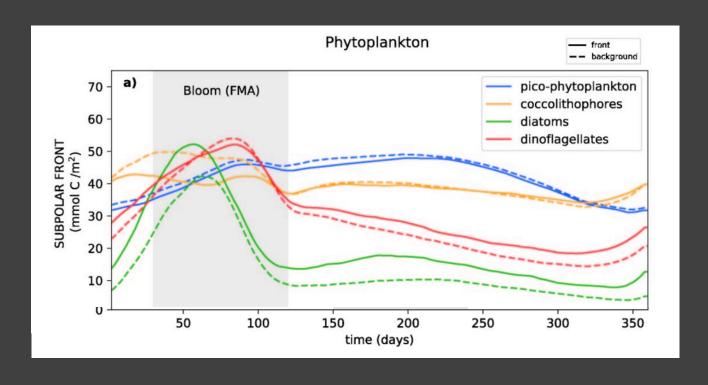
Regional high resolution model, with ecosystem including different size classes and functional groups of plankton

Focus on differences between front and backgrounds



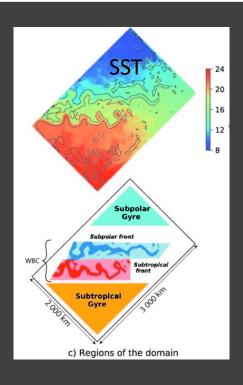


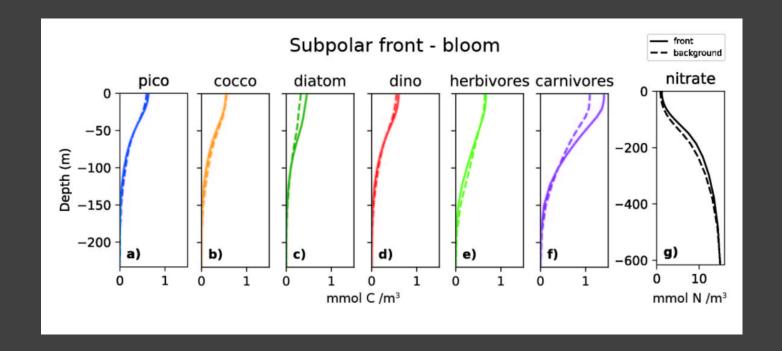




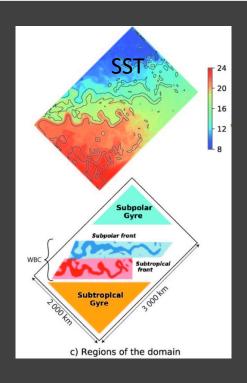
- not all groups of phytoplankton were enhanced at fronts

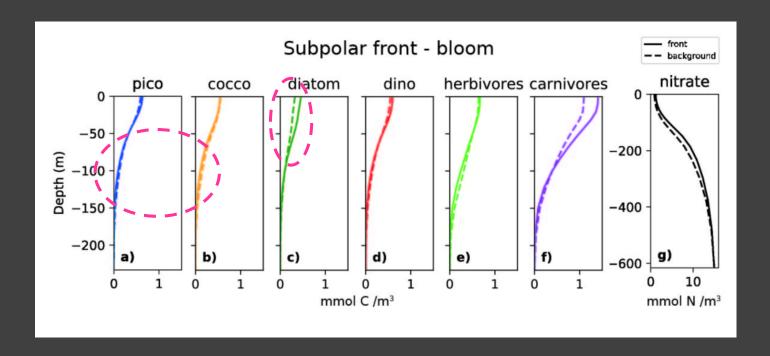








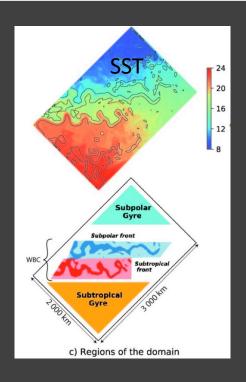


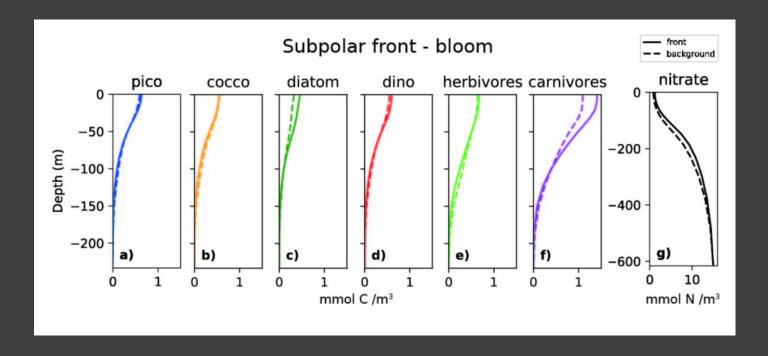


- Shading by enhanced blooms of diatoms at surface depleted some groups at depth





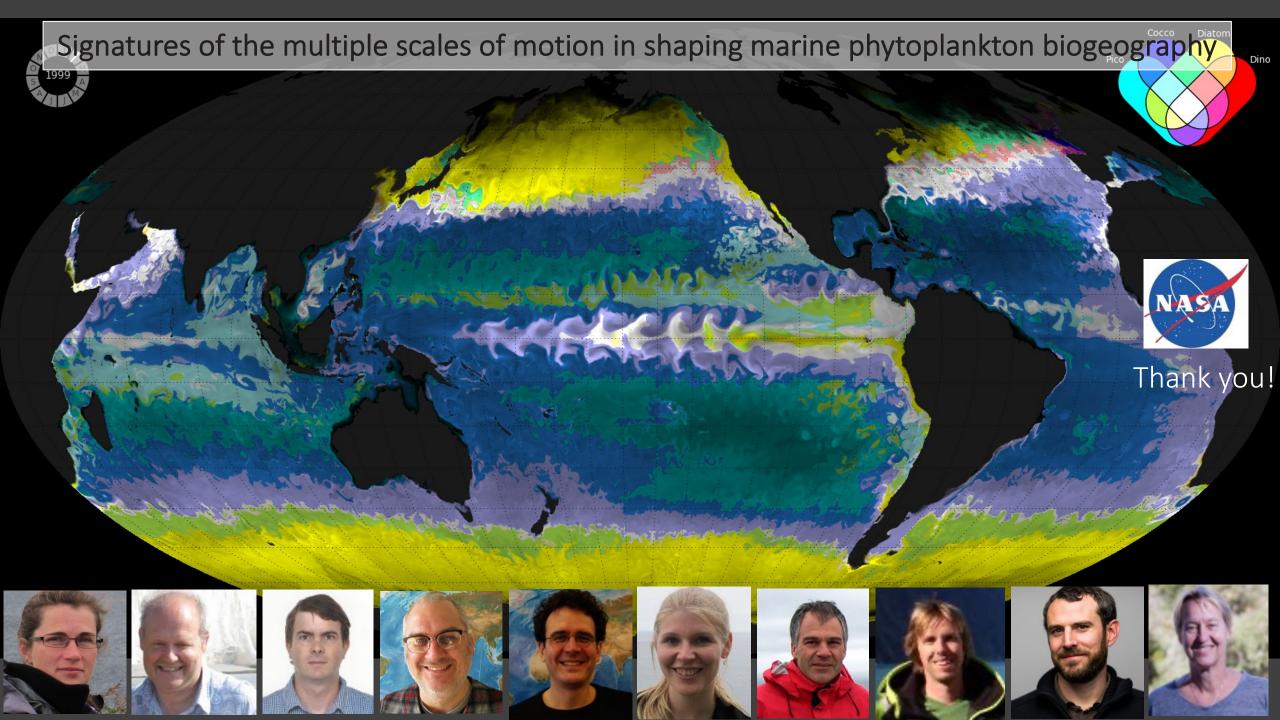




- Shading by enhanced blooms of diatoms at surface depleted some groups at depth
- Increase grazers lead to higher grazing on less fast growing species







ECOSYSTEM MODEL

